



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

would certainly not have atoned for his notorious pluralism, and, as a matter of fact, the funds derived from the suppression of the smaller monasteries and the contributions levied from various abbeys went a long way towards covering their cost. The discussion of the divorce, written from the point of view of Wolsey, is the most successful part of the whole work. While it is not altogether "clear that the Cardinal is the only one that came out of the proceedings with clean hands," the author does succeed in showing that Wolsey's attitude was uniformly consistent, and that he was faithful to the interests of his master throughout. Although not absolutely above censure in all his dealings, he certainly shone by comparison with the other persons involved in the suit. Surveying his whole career, it would seem that Wolsey's estimate of himself in the dying words ascribed to him is the justest after all. Wolsey, the English statesman, and Wolsey, the servant of Henry VIII., was greater than Wolsey, the churchman and reformer. In conclusion, it should be said that the study is based on a wide and accurate knowledge of the sources and literature of the subject. Moreover, the author's estimates of contemporary men and events, so far as they come within the scope of his work, are sound and just. He is particularly outspoken in his denunciation of the aims and condition of the papacy and papal curia of the period. As to externals, the work is a most attractive piece of workmanship; the illustrations particularly are well selected and finely executed.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

La Papauté et la Ligue Française. Pierre d'Épinac, Archevêque de Lyon (1573-1599). Par l'Abbé P. RICHARD, docteur ès lettres. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils; Lyons: Librairie A. Cote. Pp. xxxvii, 672.)

THIS handsome volume embodies the researches of a patient and conscientious worker, who has spared neither time nor labor in acquainting himself with the sources of the history of the second half of the sixteenth century. He has not been desirous that his readers should take his assertions upon his simple word. The bibliography is admirable. More than thirty pages are given to a valuable list of authorities in which the aim is to note, so far as possible, the precise value of each book or document. The list is one that will prove serviceable to future students. As the manuscript originals are scattered in various parts of France and even abroad, the author is at the pains to indicate not only the collections of which they form a part, but in most instances the very volumes in which they are bound up. In Paris the National Library, in its different departments, and the State Archives, including the papers of which the Spanish Archives of Simancas were despoiled, have been thoroughly explored. In Rome the despatches of the papal nuncios contained in the Vatican Library, recently thrown open to the inspection of historical scholars, rank next in importance; while the municipal and other collections of Lyons have naturally proved of great worth. The marginal notes are full and precise in their indications.

The prominence of the part played by Pierre d'Épinac in France during the troublous times of the League justifies the ample treatment of his life by Abbé Richard. This prelate was one of the most active of the personages that figured in the civil wars in the reigns of the last two Henries. He was a priest by profession, but a man much more addicted to intrigue than devoted to religion of any kind. The spiritual interests of his diocese gave him little concern. He left the duty of visitation wholly to his suffragan bishop. Much as his biographer is disposed to look favorably upon his character and conduct, Abbé Richard candidly admits, or rather volunteers the observation, that Épinac was "no saint." The future Archbishop obtained a place in the chapter of the cathedral church of Lyons as an ancestral right. Once admitted he succeeded his uncle almost as a matter of course. The uncle had been Archbishop, and when he died the public was not surprised that the somewhat worldly-minded nephew should be promptly elevated to the archiepiscopal see. It would rather have been amazed at the presumption of any rival claimant of the place. It made no difference that to the office was attached the "Primacy of all the Gauls." Patrician blood, not spiritual worthiness, was the determining consideration in the choice. Nor was the choice altogether bad, if a capacity to rule was a prime qualification. Moreover, if not a profound reasoner, Épinac was an impressive and an eloquent speaker. At the first States of Blois in 1576, where he made his appearance as representative of the clergy, he played his part admirably well. From this time forward he was never out of the public eye, as the most conspicuous champion of the exclusive claims of the order to which he belonged. The papal legate, Cardinal Gaetano, freely accorded him the superiority over all the other French prelates. Subsequently he became a member of the royal council, and was brought into intimate relations with Henry III., but more and more he gravitated to the party of the Guises. On the Day of the Barricades he was the Duke's constant companion. When the latter was assassinated by the King's command, Épinac was arrested and would have been put to death, had he not solemnly pledged himself henceforth to abstain from intermeddling with political intrigues. How he kept his word we cannot pause to indicate here.

The standpoint of Abbe Richard is that of a decided Roman Catholic. His book is dedicated to Cardinal Coullié, the present Archbishop of Lyons and Vienne. It bears, under date of January 9, 1901, the *visé* of the dean of the faculty of letters of the University of Lyons, and the *imprimatur* of the rector of the académie and president of the council of the University. It is published therefore with the full approval of the ecclesiastical and the higher educational authorities of Lyons. The author's aim is strict impartiality. Épinac's faults are stated with candor, not less distinctly than his merits. I have said that Abbé Richard does not hesitate to tell us that the "Primate of all the Gauls" was "no saint." He will not even vouch for the general morality of Épinac's life. He does not disguise the fact that Épinac's bad repute on this score pre-

vented Pope Clement VIII. from conferring on him the much coveted cardinal's hat, the ambition of the prelate's life as that famous diplomatist Cardinal d'Ossat tells us in his despatches. The author draws a line, however, at the stories of Épinac's more shameless lewdness that were current throughout France. These he rejects with tolerable decision ; albeit he gives in the *pièces justificatives* two documents on which the charge rests, the one emanating from an anonymous doctor of the Sorbonne to Sixtus V. and the other from a correspondent of Cardinal Montalto, both written about a month before the imprisonment at Blois.

HENRY W. BAIRD.

Maryland as a Proprietary Province. By NEWTON D. MERENESS. (New York : The Macmillan Co.; London : Macmillan and Co., Ltd. 1901. Pp. xx, 530.)

THIS is a substantial contribution to the literature of American colonial history. It is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a history of Maryland, but rather a series of studies on the economic, social, religious and political constitution of the province. It is evidently founded upon a careful examination of manuscript as well as printed sources of information, to which the reader is directed through a formal bibliography and a systematic use of foot-notes. Occasionally, however, one is perplexed by unduly abbreviated citations. And examination of the foot-notes in connection with the text suggests the query whether this study of Maryland history is not a little too closely occupied—perhaps necessarily so—with Maryland sources. In spite of marked constitutional differences between Maryland and other colonies, the careful student of Maryland history will find numerous illustrations of the working there of tendencies equally apparent in the history of her sister colonies. The writer seems to fail somewhat in an appreciation of these general tendencies.

In the introductory chapter, the author reviews rapidly the chief influences by which, prior to 1776, the strongly monarchical character of the early proprietary constitution was gradually weakened. This is followed by Part I., with its general heading of "Territorial and Social Institutions." In the first three chapters of this part, the proprietor and the people of the province are considered in their relation of landlord and tenant. The chief point of interest here is the gradual advance of public control over the land administration. Chapter IV., on "The Industrial Development," deals, first, with the growth of the tobacco culture and trade and the various efforts made to secure their proper regulation ; and, secondly, with the gradual development through immigration, the introduction of new industries, and improved means of communication, of a higher and more complex economic organization. The last chapter of Part I. describes very briefly the development of social classes, the history of slavery being summarized in a single paragraph. The efforts made to promote public education are shown to have been largely ineffective, though there did exist a small educated class largely made up